



ABRAM HATCH

Successful merchant and business leader.

on Fourth North. Continuing success found him moving to a Main Street location which is now occupied by the Hi-Way Motel.

The store became commonly known as "Mark's Store." Mr. Jeffs promoted the use of his own medium of exchange. He made coins of tin in various denominations which he exchanged for the hay, grain, eggs or any other produce that customers brought in. One side of the coins bore the inscription, "Mark Jeffs, October, 1897, Heber, Utah." On the other side was inscribed "Good for (the value of the coin) in merchandise." Similar coins or "scrip" as it became known was also used later at the Heber Mercantile Company.

In 1903 Mr. Jeffs was called as a missionary for the Church to England. He left Joseph A. Rasband in charge of the store and his other business interests. When he returned from England, Mr. Jeffs sold the store in a newly organized company known as the Heber Mercantile Company. He retained half interest in the new business and acted as manager for a short time and then president of the company. The new venture had a capital stock of \$15,000 when it was formed.

A new building was constructed to house the Heber Merc. and

many men are not adapted? Yet no man, however inefficient, is debarred by statutory provisions from such positions. But woman is shut out from all, and this purely and solely because she is woman. It is not asked that certain offices be set apart for either sex. We are simply requested to remove this ugly and staring brand of woman's political inferiority from our statute book; to render it possible for women to fill such offices as they may be fitted to occupy with honor to themselves and profit to the people. The good sense of the great body of electors of both sexes must determine what those offices may be, and, as in the case of men, which persons are the most competent to fill them.

The bill will not secure a single office to a single woman—or a married one either. But it will break down in Utah a wall which is in the way of the march of progress, and every stone and brick of which will yet be entirely removed in every nation that is really civilized. Massachusetts and other States have commenced the work. Women there can not only vote on school matters, but hold official positions on school boards and other State educational organizations. They have the same privileges in Kansas. In Utah, where the elevation of woman as man's companion, not his slave, is the prevailing social theory, she cannot, under the law, hold any office of any kind what-ever.

Cache County would have elected a lady to the office of County superintendent of schools, one who had proven to the people her ample qualifications for the post, but the law forbade it. Salt Lake County contemplated nominating a talented lady for the office of County treasurer, but the disability which this bill seeks to remove stood grimly in the way. Now, I do not cite these as sample offices to which women should be elected, but merely refer to these facts in illustration of the subject, and to show reasons why the discriminating and egotistical word "male" should be expunged from the statutes relating to qualifications for office. Used in this connection, it is a slur on our wives and sisters and mothers. It is a vestige of the barbaric estimate of the gentler sex. Away with it. Blot it out with the pen of a progressive age and the ink of advanced ideas. Let it go with its companion that once stood in the way of woman suffrage, but was swept into the limbo of antiquated measures by the besom of the act of 1870. Give to the women of Utah—there are none better in the world—full, perfect and complete political liberty!"

The bill finally passed both Houses, but it was not signed by the Governor.

Mr. Penrose has also taken an active part in every important measure of this session, (1882) being chairman of Committee on Claims and Public Accounts, and on the Committees on Elections, the Judiciary and several others. In this Legislature Mr. Penrose has been a tireless worker.

ABRAM HATCH.

This gentleman is another of the popular members of the House, and one whose political record is acceptable even to the minority party. He is quite a favorite with the Gentile miners of Park. Cit for his liberal political views and fair dealing to all sides. Should Utah get a commission to settle her affairs, it is certain that Mr. Hatch will be brought into very close and decided action with the United States Commissioners, for he is not vulnerable on the marriage question. At our request he has furnished us with the following brief sketch of his life and family connections.

"I was born January 3rd, 1830, in Lincoln, Addison County, Vermont, in a pleasant farm house, near the foot hills of the Green Mountains, being the fourth son of a family of five sons and two daughters. My father was Hezekiah Hatch, and my mother, Aldura Sumner, was the daughter of John Sumner, who was of a prominent family of that State.

My grandfather, Captain Jeremiah Hatch was a soldier of the Revolution and served under the great Washington. He was a native of Connecticut, the son of Nathaniel Hatch, whose grandfather came from England. We trace our ancestry back for about 200 years in America. The Hatch family are now numerous, and are to be found in almost every State in the Union, and more especially prominent in New York and Massachusetts. Mr. Edwin Hatch of New York State, is compiling and arranging for the publication of a book on the genealogy of the Hatch family.

I received a common school education in the rural district school of Lincoln and Bristol. I had reached the age of ten years when a Mormon elder, "Pel-tial Brown," came to that section of the County preaching Mormonism. The entire family joined the faith and fortunes of the Mormons—my grandfather and grandmother and father and mother; and, now, by including my children and grandchildren, of which I have five children and six grandchildren, we count five generations in the Mormon Church.

My mother died in the springtime of 1840, and was buried in Vermont with two of my brothers.

In the fall of the same year, my father and family moved to Nauvoo, coming across the States in wagons drawn by horses, in company of about eight other families, who were to identify there fortunes with the Mormon people. My father died in the summer of 1841, and was buried at Nauvoo, Brigham Young preaching the funeral sermon.

My grandfather found me a home with him, with whom I lived and went to school until the exodus from Nauvoo, during which time I came to know all the leading men of that noted city, among whom were the Prophet Joseph Smith and his brother, the Patriarch Hyrum.

In the Hegira my enthusiasm knew no bounds, I joined the company of pio-

neers under Captain William Clawson, and rendered good service as captain of one of the numerous flat bottom ferry boats, employed to cross the Mississippi River, carrying the fleeing multitude; and accompanied the first company on their way west as far as Garden Grove in Iowa. I saw the privations and hardships endured by the Saints on that memorable journey.

In May, 1846, I returned back to Nauvoo, taking with me Bishop Houston's team, which had been loaned to assist Bishop Whitney and family on their journey.

From this point, being fairly afloat in the world, I went to St. Louis, and in my struggles to obtain independence and an outfit suitable to follow the Saints west, I went to Pennsylvania and clerked in a store and worked in Ebenezer Robinson's printing office for one year; while there I saw the entire failure of Elder Sidney Rigdon's secession organization of Church government; next went to Pittsburg and from there to New Orleans, floating all the way with the current 2,000 miles, on a coal boat. Afterwards I followed the western rivers, as cabin boy, for two years, and then joined my two brothers, Jeremiah and Lorenzo, in St. Joseph, Missouri, and worked with them in a wagon shop. Being careful in saving my means, we were enabled to purchase suitable outfits, and in 1850, we three brothers and two sisters, crossed the plains with ox teams in Bishop Evans' company of fifty wagons, arriving in Salt Lake Valley on the 15th of September, 1850; and, from the elevated bench, near the eastern foot-hills of the mighty Wasatch Range, on that lovely day, we beheld for the first time the valley and waters of the great basin of the Rocky Mountains, with whose history and people my life's labor has been so closely interwoven.

We remained in Salt Lake City during the fall and winter. In the spring of 1851, I moved to Utah County with my brother, settling at Lehi, assisting in the development of that place. On the 2nd of December, 1852, I was married to Miss Permelia Jane Lott, daughter of Cornelius P. and his wife Permelia Darron Lott, both of Pennsylvania, and early associated with the Church, and personal friends of the Prophet Joseph Smith.

While living at Lehi, Camp Floyd was established at Cedar Valley, eighteen miles west, which establishment gave Lehi a close market for all its agricultural products, and brought me into prominence as a trader. While living at Lehi I made two trips across the plains, in company with Captain John R. Murdock, with ox teams to bring our emigrating poor Saints, and at the same time—engaging with Captain Murdock in the purchase and transporting of goods, thus commencing merchandising in Utah, which has been successfully followed ever since.

In 1864, I went to England in company with President D. H. Wells and Apostle Brigham Young (who were accompanied by their wives, Hannah and Katie), and Harrison Shurtliff, on a mission, being absent three years and five months, laboring at Birmingham for six months under the able presidency of W. H. Shearman, president of Birmingham Conference, who acted both as president and physician in attending me during a severe attack of small-pox. While absent I traveled over the United Kingdom and Isle of Man, and made a tour through Europe with Joseph Weiler, Perry Nebeker and B.W. Kimball, travelling through France, Switzerland, Prussia, Baden and Holland, returning to England. I also visited Ireland, in company with Doctor H. J. Richards and William Riter, but immediately returned on account of unfavorable impressions made by us as supposed Fenians, on which suspicion we were conducted to the guard house.

In 1867, I came across the ocean, in company with Elmer Taylor, on the steamer "Great Eastern," Captain Sir James Anderson. Among the passengers notably were Cyrus W. Field, Paul De Challeu and Jules Verne, the French author, who gave very favorable notice of us in his "Floating City."

We arrived in New York in April, and travelled through the Eastern States and Upper Canada, arriving at the frontiers in time to meet my teams sent down from Utah, which were loaded with goods bought in New York for the Utah market. I arrived home in August, and in a few weeks after, was called by President Brigham Young, to go to Wasatch County, as presiding bishop, being or-

dained to that office by President Young George A. Smith and Patriarch John Smith.

Ten years of constant and well-directed labors, with the excellent help of Mrs. Hatch and many noble and true men and women, has made Wasatch County a very prosperous and desirable place, and Heber City a well-built and pleasant town.

For six years I was probate judge of Wasatch County, my salary ranging all the way from \$13 to \$50 per annum. The government has been administered honestly and economically, and in the interest of peace, only two cases of law having been taken to the district court in thirteen years from Wasatch County."

Here the editor may take up the narrative.

In 1878, the stakes of Zion were organized, President John Taylor coming to Wasatch County, and Bishop Hatch, as he was familiarly called, was elected to the presidency of the stake, which office he now holds with the entire confidence of his people.

During the last fourteen years, Mr. Hatch has been the representative for his County in the Legislative Assembly of Utah. His course there has been gentlemanly and courteous, endeavoring to assist in legislating for the good of the entire people; he holding human rights and liberty above all, and to be enjoyed by all, regardless of any opinions that may be entertained, either political, social or religious.

Mr. Hatch was the member who first brought forward the motion "that the committee on judiciary (of the House) be instructed to consider the propriety of bringing in a bill, giving to women the elective franchise, which became the law.

He was also the member who brought in the bill, setting apart a portion of the public revenue for the benefit of common schools.

He is largely interested in all the co-operative institutions of his county, and is a successful stock raiser, having a ranch on Green River, Uintah County. Himself and sons are also operating a merchant flouring mill at Heber City.

Mr. Hatch seems never to have met with but one misfortune. This was the death of his amiable wife, whom he bur-

ied on the second day of December, 1880. He yet remains unmarried. Considering that Mr. Hatch was thrown upon his own resources, at the early age of twelve years, we admire his remarkable energy, consistency and love of honor and liberty; and bespeak for him a brilliant future.

S. R. THURMAN.

This gentleman is the youngest member of the Legislature; yet he has already given promise of future distinction in the political action of our Territory. Interviewing him for our Legislature sketches, we gather the following narrative of his life and family:

Samuel R. Thurman was born May 6th, 1850, in Laru County, Kentucky. His father died when he was one year old, leaving his mother to provide for four small children. His father's ancestor settled in Kentucky shortly after its great pioneer, Daniel Boone. His father's grandmother was a Livingston, first cousin of Philip Livingston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Livingstons were famous in the early political history of the State. Jackson Thurman (his uncle) and Livingston Thurman (his cousin) were conspicuous members of the convention that formed the state constitution. His father was a second cousin of Senator Thurman of Ohio.

His mother's father and mother came to Kentucky from Virginia; her grandfather on her mother's side was a captain in the Revolution; her grandfather on her father's side was also an officer in the Revolution; her ancestors were wealthy and somewhat aristocratic. They emigrated to Virginia from England as early as 1670. Mr. Thurman has been unable to learn the exact date, but he can trace them as residing in Virginia in 1670.

His mother was ambitious to educate her children. At the death of her husband, unsuccessful litigation left herself and children in destitute circumstances. Notwithstanding these facts, she succeeded in giving each of her children a good practical education. Our young Representative received a high school education. He left school at Sonora, Kentucky, May 15th, 1869, at the age of nineteen, and immediately commenced